

FORTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE,

WITH THE

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER, THE ANNUAL
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

E. C. MARKLEY & SON, PRINTERS, 422 LIBRARY STREET.

1869.

FORTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF
THE HOUSE OF REFUGE,

WITH THE
ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER, THE ANNUAL
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

E. C. MARKLEY & SON, PRINTERS, 422 LIBRARY STREET.

1869.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from

This project is made possible by a grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services as administered by the Pennsylvania Department of Education through the Office of Commonwealth Libraries

Officers and Managers for 1869.

President—JAMES J. BARCLAY.

Vice-Presidents—{ JOHN M. OGDEN,
JOHN FARNUM.

Treasurer—HENRY PERKINS.

Secretary—JOHN BIDDLE.

MANAGERS.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Chairman.*
JOHN M. OGDEN, *Asst. Chairman.*

GAVIN H. WOODWARD, *Secretary.*
GEORGE M. TROUTMAN, *Asst. Secretary.*

John W. Claghorn,
John Robbins,
Casper Wister, M. D.,
George M. Troutman,
William S. Perot,
Arthur G. Coffin,
Thomas L. Kane,
of McKean County.
Nathaniel B. Browne,
Thomas A. Budd,

Isaac R. Smith,
Daniel L. Collier,
John Welsh,
Evans Rogers,
D. H. Agnew, M. D.,
Gavin H. Woodward,
Charles Wheeler,
Charles E. Haven,
Charles Ellis,

Alfred M. Collins,
J. Pringle Jones,
of Berks County.
John L. Atlee, M. D.,
of Lancaster County,
Rev. Albert Barnes,
J. J. Woodward,
George L. Harrison,
Frederick Collins.

Counsellors—Henry J. Williams, William M. Meredith.

Solicitor—James J. Barclay.

Physicians—Albert H. Smith, M. D., Alfred M. Slocum, M. D.

Ladies' Committee.

Mrs. Eliza S. Jones,
Mrs. Hetty M. Newkirk,
Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson,
Mrs. Emily A. Bacon,

Mrs. Ann Earp,
Mrs. Maria Bispham,
Mrs. Ann Eliza Budd,
Mrs. Henrietta Troth,

Mrs. Maria S. Hacker,
Mrs. Annie L. Lowry,
Miss Ann Margaret Herneisen,
Miss Emily Stevenson.

WHITE DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT—Jesse K. McKeever.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL—

ASSISTANT TEACHERS OF BOYS' SCHOOL—{ Joseph Biggerstaff,
Henry Mulholland,
A. Loomis,
S. H. Hixson,
J. C. Hughes,
Eliza English,
Maria Keogh.

MATRON—Eliza Plowman.

ASSISTANT MATRON—Sarah Ann Fitzsimmons.

TEACHER OF GIRLS' SCHOOL—Hessy R. Miller.

ASSISTANT TEACHER OF GIRLS' SCHOOL—Frances M. Preston.

ENGINEER—George Wilday.

ASSISTANT ENGINEER—Daniel McLaughlin.

GATE-KEEPER—John Spratt.

COLORED DEPARTMENT.

SUPERINTENDENT—J. Hood Lavery.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL—J. Ralph Brown.

ASSISTANT TEACHER OF BOYS' SCHOOL—Theodore Rodman.

MATRON—Abby A. Pinchin.

ASSISTANT MATRON AND TEACHER OF GIRLS' SCHOOL—E. A. Young.

ENGINEER AND GATE-KEEPER—Edward Owens.

HARVEY R. SUMMERS, AGENT AND BOOK-KEEPER.

OFFICE, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF ARCH AND SEVENTH STREETS,
WHERE APPLICATIONS FOR APPRENTICES CAN BE MADE.

Standing Committees,
APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND ECONOMY.

James J. Barclay,
John M. Ogden,

John W. Claghorn,
Thomas A. Budd,

Henry Perkins,
Daniel L. Collier.

INDENTURING COMMITTEE.

John M. Ogden,
John W. Claghorn,
Charles E. Haven,

John Welsh,
Evans Rogers,

Charles Ellis,
Alfred M. Collins.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

Thomas A. Budd,
Henry Perkins,
Arthur G. Coffin,

William S. Perot,
Daniel L. Collier,
George M. Troutman,

Albert Barnes,
Frederick Collins.

COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT.

John M. Ogden,
Isaac R. Smith,

Gavin H. Woodward,
J. J. Woodward,

George L. Harrison.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

John M. Ogden,
John Robbins,

James J. Barclay,
Evans Rogers,

Isaac R. Smith.

COMMITTEE ON GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Daniel L. Collier,

Isaac R. Smith,

Albert Barnes.

COMMITTEE ON CHAPELS.

James J. Barclay,
John W. Claghorn,
Arthur G. Coffin,

Henry Perkins,
Thomas A. Budd,
John Welsh,

Daniel L. Collier,
Charles Wheeler.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Henry Perkins,

Evans Rogers,

John Welsh.

PURCHASING AND AUDITING COMMITTEE.

John W. Claghorn,
John M. Ogden,

Charles E. Haven,
Henry Perkins,

William S. Perot,
J. J. Woodward.

ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; TO THE SELECT AND
COMMON COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA; AND
TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Upwards of forty years have elapsed since the House of Refuge was opened. The first inmate was admitted on the 8th day of December, 1828. More than eleven thousand young persons have enjoyed its advantages. It could not be reasonably expected that all of them have been reclaimed, but it may be safely asserted, that by judicious and parental training a majority of them have been restored to society, prepared to sustain themselves by their industry, and by their good conduct to enjoy the respect and esteem of their fellow-citizens.

Let it never be forgotten that the House of Refuge is not a *Prison*, but a *Home*; not a place of *Punishment*, but a *School* for disobedient *children*, who are entering on a downward course, calculated, unless they be arrested in it, to lead them to ruin; a school where their physical, moral and intellectual faculties are developed and invigorated, and where, by the constant care of their guardians, they are elevated, not only in their own opinion, but in that of their fellow-citizens; and where they are prepared to act well their part in this life; but above all, where they are taught to fear their God, and to keep his commandments.

It is truly a source of great gratification that so many young persons are, through the instrumentality of this institution, with-

drawn from idle and vicious courses, and rendered industrious and virtuous.

Although the benefit that has been conferred, not only on the *inmates*, but on the *public*, has been great, there is good reason to expect that it will continue through a long series of years, and that thousands yet unborn will rejoice in the instruction they will receive in the House of Refuge.

The larger portion of the inmates are committed at the request of their parents or friends. After a sojourn of from twelve to fifteen months in the House, they are generally in a situation to leave it. When their parents are respectable, and capable of taking proper care of them, the Board return them to the parental roof; and it will be perceived by the perusal of this report, that a greater number are given up to their parents than are apprenticed by the Managers. Good places are sought for those who have no friends, where they are taught some useful trade or employment, calculated to insure them a comfortable and respectable livelihood. During all the period of their apprenticeship, they are watched over by the Managers, who require those who have apprentices from the House to inform the Superintendent of the conduct, health, improvement, &c., of the children placed under their care, at least once in every year, and when the apprenticeship is ended, to satisfy the Board that the terms of the indenture have been complied with.

Those who have left the House are invited to write to the Superintendent, and when opportunities offer, to visit him. When they behave well, they always receive a cordial welcome.

The Managers wish that their wards should always look upon the Refuge as a home, should call upon them and the Superintendent for advice, and that they should feel assured that their welfare will always be an object of solicitude to the Board.

It is highly important that, as the pupils of this institution must depend upon their own exertions for their success in life, that their training should be such as to enable them to accomplish this desirable end. Habits of industry are, therefore,

formed. In the shops, between seven and eight hours a day are spent in brushmaking, boxmaking, shoemaking, blacksmithing, and making furniture for umbrellas. These employments are suitable to their years and capacities.

Mental culture is also an essential part of our plan. The inmates pass upwards of four hours in the school-rooms, where they are instructed in the elementary branches of a good English education.

Proper recreation is requisite for the young. Two hours, at least, are given to exercise and amusement in the play ground.

A well chosen library affords delightful instruction.

But of far greater consequence is the moral training of our pupils. This can only be successfully attained by the employment of well qualified officers. When the services of such are obtained, they should be adequately compensated.

It is a subject of sincere regret that the mortality in the White Department has been unusually large. Five deaths took place during the year that has just closed. Large as the number of deaths may appear, it is less than one per cent. It is, however, consoling to know that they were under skilful and experienced physicians and an excellent nurse.

In the Colored Department not a single death has occurred since October, 1867, and very little sickness of any kind.

There were in the Refuge, on the first of January, 1868,

In the White Department,	407	boys,	80	girls,	total	487
Admitted during the year, -	241	"	74	"	"	315
Discharged, - - - -	218	"	59	"	"	277
Remaining on the 31st Dec., '68,	430	"	95	"	"	525
In the Colored Department, -	85	boys,	41	girls,	total	126
Admitted during the year, -	57	"	16	"	"	73
Discharged, - - - -	53	"	28	"	"	81
Remaining on the 31st Dec., '68,	89	"	29	"	"	118

The crowded condition of the White Department for boys has caused the Managers much uneasiness. By it the moral improvement of the inmates is retarded, and their health endan-

gered. There are suitable accommodations for *three hundred* white boys, and their number considerably exceeds *four hundred*. This number is increasing, and will probably be much larger. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that some measures should be adopted promptly, to remedy the existing evil. After mature consideration, the Board are satisfied that additional buildings should be constructed as soon as practicable. A lot on the north of the present edifice belongs to the institution. The City held a lot on the west side of Twenty-second street, between Poplar street and Girard avenue, and adjoining that of the Refuge. These two lots would afford space enough to erect the contemplated buildings. The Managers applied to the Councils of the City of Philadelphia for their lot. Their application was promptly responded to, and the Councils generously and cheerfully presented the lot asked for to the House of Refuge, to enable the Board to carry out their design.

But for this purpose funds are needed, and the Board confidently apply to the Commonwealth for assistance. Never having asked any thing but what was necessary, the State has never refused her aid—never would that aid be more beneficial than *now*. Not only will the immediate objects of her bounty be reclaimed and restored to society, but the Commonwealth will be relieved from their support. As a matter of economy, it is well worthy of her consideration. To take the lowest estimate, we may state that at least six thousand of the young persons who have been under the guardianship of the House, have been rendered useful citizens, and by their honest industry have supported or are supporting themselves. Now it will be admitted that each one of these has some influence over others, and when good, it has been beneficial to the State. But to take a higher, a nobler view of this great question, the reformation of the young, what an inestimable blessing has been conferred by the Refuge on her pupils, whom she has snatched like brands from the burning, restored and prepared for the faithful performance of their duty to themselves and their country, and

taught to look forward with a Christian's hope to the reward of a well spent life.

The aid afforded in promoting such a cause, "is *twice* blessed, it blesseth him that gives and him that takes." The Managers not only appeal to the Commonwealth, but to their fellow-citizens, to the opulent to give from their abundance, to the widow to "cast in her mite." It is a cause in which *every* citizen has an interest. The example set by such men as Girard, Kohne, the Copes, Mackenzie, John Wright, and other generous friends of this Charity, is well worthy of imitation ; and we trust there are many in our midst equally liberal and benevolent, who will gladly contribute to protect and train the neglected and hapless child. For such friends of humanity great will be the reward.

The great truths of our *Holy Religion* are imparted to our youthful family, without sectarian bias.

The clergy of different denominations, and other kind friends, officiate in the chapels twice on Sunday. To them the Managers return their thanks, for their gratuitous labors of love.

There is family worship every morning and evening.

To the Teachers of the Sunday Schools the Managers again tender their acknowledgments for their acceptable services.

The Treasurer's account herewith presented, exhibits the receipts and expenditures of the past year.

In so large an establishment the expenses must be unavoidably large ; but, as the Managers believe, they will bear a favorable comparison with those of any other similar institution. It is not anticipated that a larger outlay will be requisite to support the House in 1869 than that of 1868. The boilers will probably have to be renewed.

The Reports of the Superintendents furnish much valuable information. To the Ladies' Committee, the Managers again tender their thanks for their valued services.

The Managers have to lament the deaths of two valuable associates, Thomas Earp and Alexander Fullerton.

Thomas Earp was born at Castle Donnington, England, on the 7th of December, 1785, and with his father and family came

to Philadelphia in 1794. Early in life he entered the store of Mr. Charles Bird, and on coming of age became his partner. By his business habits, his integrity and assiduity, he soon gained the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Much as he was occupied with his private concerns, he found time to devote to philanthropic objects.

For several years he was a Guardian of the Poor, and had full opportunity to manifest his humane feelings.

In 1827 he was elected a Manager of the House of Refuge, where the kindliness of his nature had ample scope to display itself. He never despaired of reclaiming the most obdurate. In 1831 he was chosen Treasurer, an arduous situation, which occupied much of his time. This situation he retained until 1848. For many years he was Chairman of the Indenturing Committee, of the Executive Committee, and of the Chapel Committee, and a member of other Committees.

In 1848 he became one of the Vice-Presidents, and so continued until 1855, when he was elected President, which office he held till his death.

For many years he was an active member of the Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons.

Of the Northern Home he was the President from its foundation until within a short period prior to his death, when in consequence of declining health he resigned.

Space will not permit a statement of all the benevolent institutions with which he was connected; enough have been named to show the character of the man.

He was not only a philanthropist, but an enterprising and public spirited citizen.

The Mechanics' Bank was benefitted by his long and judicious services as a Director.

To him was the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company indebted for continued devotion to its management. It was mainly owing to the exertions of Mr. Josiah White, Mr. Earp, and others, that the affairs of the Company were retrieved after the disastrous losses of 1841.

He was one of the founders of the Crane Iron Works, where anthracite coal was first successfully used in this country in smelting iron ore.

While a member of the Councils of the City, among other measures of utility, he was an earnest advocate of Public Education.

But it was in the domestic circle that the character of Mr. Earp shone with peculiar lustre, as the tender husband, the indulgent father, the affectionate son, the kind brother, the sincere friend. On acquiring a large fortune he retired from active business, to enjoy that calm repose which adorns declining age; and after a life prolonged beyond the term usually allotted to man, on the 25th day of March, 1868, surrounded by his family, he tranquilly passed from time to eternity, with the Christian's hope of dwelling with his Saviour and his God.

Alexander Fullerton was born in the City of Philadelphia on the 24th day of September, 1796. After the completion of his education, he entered into the drug business, and soon attained a high reputation for his integrity and assiduity. Prompt, active, and intelligent, he was successful. Having acquired an ample fortune, he gave a large portion of his time to benevolent objects, among others, the House of Refuge claimed his especial interest. Elected a manager in 1849, he soon took an active share in its direction, and was placed on several important committees. He was long Chairman of the Committee on Employment, a member of the Indenturing Committee, of the Committee on Discipline and Economy, &c. It was delightful to witness the pleasure he afforded the inmates when he came among them.

“Their welfare pleased him, and their cares distressed.”

On the foundation of the School for training feeble-minded children, he was chosen Treasurer, and continued in that office until his death. Humane and generous, he was always ready to assist the unfortunate, and aid the needy, for

“To relieve the wretched was his pride,
And even his failings leaned to virtue's side.”

As a husband, father, son, brother, friend and citizen, he was exemplary. He was careful in the discharge of his religious duties, and constant in his attendance in the Sanctuary. After a long, virtuous and useful life, he died on the 12th day of May, 1868, in the 72d year of his age.

Although our lamented friends have ceased from their labors, their works will follow them. Their example will cheer others in the discharge of their duties, and this noble charity will find new friends, animated by the same zeal, and actuated by the same pure motives.

Commending this benevolent Institution to the continued blessing of the Almighty, and trusting that the beneficence which founded, may continue to prosper it, the Managers surrender up their trust to the contributors.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES J. BARCLAY,
Vice-President.

Attest:—JOHN BIDDLE,
Secretary.

December 31, 1868.

House of Refuge, in account with HENRY PERKINS, Treasurer.

DR.

1868.

January 1, To cash paid orders of the Board for the maintenance of the White De- partment, - - \$61,263 58		
Colored Department, - 17,107 35		
	<hr/>	\$78,370 93
To balance in bank, -		2,161 05
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$80,531 98

CR.

By balance as per last report, - - - - -	\$1,196 83
cash received from Warrants on the City and State Treasury, under appropriations made for the support of the Institution for 1867 and 1868, - - - - -	51,000 00
By cash received from the labor of inmates:	
White Department, '68 and part of '67, \$24,364 24	
Colored Department, - - - - -	3,106 87
	<hr/>
	27,471 11
cash for income from Cope Fund, - - - - -	48 00
for Board of Inmates, - - - - -	44 50
for balance of interest, - - - - -	235 50
for sale of old materials, &c., - - - - -	536 04
	<hr/>
	<hr/>
	\$80,531 98

The above account has been examined and found correct.

G. M. TROUTMAN,

A. M. COLLINS,

Committee.

Philadelphia, January 12, 1869.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

To the Managers of the House of Refuge :

The Superintendent of the White Department respectfully reports that the number admitted and discharged from January 1st, 1868, to January 1st, 1869, is as follows :

		<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Committed by Magistrates of Philadelphia,		151	54	205
“ Courts of Philadelphia County,		33	2	35
“ Lancaster	“	6	1	7
“ Montgomery	“	4		4
“ Berks	“	4		4
“ Chester	“	4		4
“ Schuylkill	“	3	1	4
“ Centre	“	3		3
“ Dauphin	“	3		3
“ Lebanon	“	2		2
“ Columbia	“	2		2
“ Northampton	“	2		2
“ Blair	“	2		2
“ Potter	“	1		1
“ Bradford	“	1		1
“ Adams	“	1		1
“ Lycoming	“	1		1
“ Lehigh	“	1		1
“ Tioga	“	1		1
“ Clinton	“		1	1
“ Luzerne	“		2	2
Returned having been indentured,		6	11	17
Returned voluntarily,		10	2	12
		<hr/> 241	<hr/> 74	<hr/> 315

DISCHARGED.

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By indenture,	66	23	89
Returned to friends,	119	30	149
Examining Judges,	6	3	9
Returned to Court,	1		1
By order of Court,	3		3
Sent to the Almshouse,	4		4
Died,	4	1	5
Discharged,	15	2	17
	<hr/> 218	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 277
Remaining in the Institution January 1, 1869,	430	95	525

176 were committed on complaint—and by request of their parents or nearest friends—namely, 126 boys and 50 girls.

Those admitted were born as follows:

In the City and County of Philadelphia, 186; in other counties of Pennsylvania, 53; New York, 9; New Jersey, 7; Maryland, 5; Delaware, 7; Iowa, 1; Virginia, 1; Indiana, 1; Illinois, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Missouri, 1; Ohio, 1; Ireland, 9; Germany, 5; England, 4; Wales, 2; Scotland, 1; Italy, 1; unknown, 18. Total, 315.

113 were of American parentage; 101 Irish; 32 German; 20 English; 5 Scotch; 3 Welsh; 1 Portuguese; 1 French; 1 Italian; 1 Spanish; 37 unknown. Total, 315.

Of the inmates, 34 had lost both parents previous to their admission into the House; 53 their mothers; 76 their fathers in all, 163 had lost one or both parents by death.

The average age of boys when admitted, $13\frac{5}{6}$ years; girls, $14\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Average number of inmates through the year was 412 boys and 89 girls; in all, 501.

The greatest number of inmates at any one time was 430 boys and 95 girls.

The boys were indentured as follows:

To farmers, 51; blacksmiths, 4; bricklayer, 1; mason, 1; tanner and currier, 1; nurseryman, 1; printer, 1; painter, 1; undertaker, 1; stone-cutter, 1; loom-maker, 1; paper-hanger, 1; sailor, 1. Total, 66.

WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Amount of labor in the brush shop,	-	-	-	\$5,231 58
“ “ shoe shop No. 1,	-	-	-	3,428 15
“ “ “ No. 2,	-	-	-	3,434 57
“ “ “ No. 3,	-	-	-	692 62
“ “ box shop No. 1,	-	-	-	2,936 23
“ “ “ No. 2,	-	-	-	2,248 43
“ “ smith shop,	-	-	-	1,530 82

* \$19,502 41

WORK DONE BY GIRLS.

Shirts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	877
Chemise,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	203
Towels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	713
Officers' sheets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Suspenders (pairs),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	793
Pillow cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351
Childrens' sheets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301
Flannel skirts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109
Boys' pants,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,222
Boys' jackets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111
Girls' dresses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278
Girls' aprons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Window curtains,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
Window shades,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Officers' bolster cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Officers' pillow cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pillows,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55
Bed-ticks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96
Boys' aprons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245
Roller towels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Bodies for flannel skirts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Quilts pieced,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Carpet rags sewed (lbs.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	501
House work, washing, ironing and mending.									

* \$1,146 of this amount, earned by the girls in the shoe shops.

EXPENDITURES OF WHITE DEPARTMENT FOR 1868.

Salaries, - - - - - \$7,579 15

Provisions.

Beef for officers' table,	6,588 lbs.,	\$823 56	
Beef for inmates, -	47,625 lbs.,	4,130 96	
Mutton and pork for			
inmates, - - -	1,453 lbs.,	245 04	
Mutton, veal and pork, -	1,211 lbs.,	252 75	
Ham and dried beef, -	968 lbs.,	229 87	
Wheat flour, - -	233,999 lbs.,	12,388 44	
Corn meal, - - -	15,159 lbs.,	447 32	
Rice and barley, - -	2,555 lbs.,	262 42	
Beans, cabbage and onions,		881 42	
Potatoes, - - -	1,247 bus.,	1,087 21	
Turnips, - - -	273 bus.,	134 25	
Milk, - - - -	8,405 qts.	588 31	
Butter, - - -	944 lbs.,	570 87	
Marketing, - - -		564 64	
Coffee, - - -	2,604 lbs.,	377 15	
Tea, - - - -	176 lbs.,	164 95	
Sugar, - - -	2,165 lbs.,	315 78	
Cheese, - - -	161 lbs.,	33 50	
Molasses, - - -	2,909 galls.,	1,151 84	
Spices, - - -		60 00	
Hops and malt, - -		209 90	
Lard, - - - -	402 lbs.,	81 96	
Salt, - - - -	36 sacks,	107 00	
Vinegar, - - -	45 galls.,	13 60	
		<hr/>	25,122 74

Clothing.

Boys' clothing, - - -	4,645 79
Girls' clothing, - - -	744 80
Boys' shoes, - - -	1,869 30

Carried forward, - - -	\$7,259 89	\$32,701 89
------------------------	------------	-------------

Brought forward, - - -	\$7,259 89	\$32,701 89
Girls' shoes, - - -	463 70	
Mending, - - -	876 77	
Muslins, - - -	895 65	
Combs, thread, &c., - - -	334 60	
	<hr/>	9,835 61
Furniture, brooms and bedding, -	2,292 07	
Repairs and improvements, - -	2,520 44	
	<hr/>	4,812 51

Fuel and Heating Apparatus.

Coal, - - -	729 tons,	3,101 45	
Pine wood, - - -	10 cds.,	103 50	
Tin work, - - -	-	144 67	
		<hr/>	3,349 62

For Light.

Gas and oil, - - -	-	1,337 63	
Candles, - - -	-	33 85	
		<hr/>	1,371 53

Cleansing.

Cleansing house, - - -	-	156 00	
Soap and soda, - - -	-	385 84	
Starch, - - -	-	8 97	
Lime and sand, - - -	-	7 86	
		<hr/>	558 67

Other Expenses.

Physicians' services, - - -	-	100 00	
Medicines and dentistry, - -	-	491 52	
Bringing subjects, - - -	-	176 00	
Sending away subjects, - - -	-	27 35	
Visiting children, - - -	-	17 95	
Water rent, - - -	-	200 00	
Postage, - - -	-	32 50	
Books and stationery, - - -	-	277 40	
Garden, - - -	-	56 60	
Car fare, - - -	-	29 50	
Funerals, - - -	-	102 00	
Sundries, - - -	-	212 63	
		<hr/>	1,723 45
Carried forward, - - -	-		54,353 28

Brought forward, - - -	\$54,353 28
------------------------	-------------

EXPENSES OF BOTH WHITE AND COLORED DE-
PARTMENTS.

Salary of Agent, rent of office and Managers' room, - - -	\$1,280 00
Wages of Engineers, Baker, Carpen- ter and Coachman, - - -	3,305 00
Printing Annual Report, paper, &c.,	263 00
Horse keeping, - - -	509 57
Repairing carriages, - - -	112 57
Harness and repairs, - - -	34 45
Sundries, - - -	1,203 14
	<hr/>
	\$6,707 73

Of the above expenses there is charge- able to the Colored Department, -	1,930 25
	<hr/>

And to the White Department, -	4,777 48
	<hr/>

Expenses of the White Department for 1868, -	\$59,130 76
	<hr/>

BOYS' SCHOOL.

The number of boys in school at the commencement of the year, - - - - -	403
Received during the year, - - - - -	228
Discharged " " " - - - - -	213
Number in school at this date, - - - - -	418
Average daily attendance, - - - - -	390
Average time in House, of those discharged, - 15 months.	
" " " " indentured, - 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	

The following table shows their attainments when admitted and discharged :

						When admitted.	When discharged.
Could read well,	-	-	-	-	-	7	30
“ “ tolerably,	-	-	-	-	-	58	41
“ “ poorly,	-	-	-	-	-	58	85
“ “ monosyllables,	-	-	-	-	-	54	57
Knew the alphabet only,	-	-	-	-	-	47	
Knew not the alphabet,	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 228	<hr/> 213
Could write well,	-	-	-	-	-	4	28
“ “ tolerably,	-	-	-	-	-	53	41
“ “ poorly,	-	-	-	-	-	50	82
“ “ name only,	-	-	-	-	-	55	54
“ not write,	-	-	-	-	-	66	5
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 228	<hr/> 213
Could cipher in fractions	-	-	-	-	-	4	28
“ “ reduction,	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
“ “ through primary rules,	-	-	-	-	-	36	15
“ “ division,	-	-	-	-	-	20	27
“ “ multiplication,	-	-	-	-	-	36	61
“ “ subtraction,	-	-	-	-	-	18	21
“ “ addition,	-	-	-	-	-	16	45
Knew nothing of arithmetic,	-	-	-	-	-	95	8
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<hr/> 228	<hr/> 213

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Number of girls in school, January 1, 1868,	-	-	-	-	-	79
Admitted during the year,	-	-	-	-	-	66
Discharged “ “ “	-	-	-	-	-	52
Number in school, January 1, 1869,	-	-	-	-	-	93
Average attendance,	-	-	-	-	-	84

ATTAINMENTS OF THOSE ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED.

					When admitted.	When discharged
Could read fluently, -	-	-	-	-	2	29
“ “ tolerably, -	-	-	-	-	10	12
“ “ easy lessons, -	-	-	-	-	27	11
“ spell in monosyllables, -	-	-	-	-	17	
Ignorant of the alphabet, -	-	-	-	-	10	
Total, -	-	-	-	-	66	52
Could write well, -	-	-	-	-	2	33
“ “ legibly, -	-	-	-	-	23	17
“ “ name only, -	-	-	-	-	10	2
“ not write, -	-	-	-	-	31	
Total, -	-	-	-	-	66	52
Could cipher in interest, -	-	-	-	-		10
“ “ fractions, -	-	-	-	-	2	4
“ “ compound numbers, -	-	-	-	-	1	18
“ “ division, -	-	-	-	-	3	10
“ “ multiplication, -	-	-	-	-	5	4
“ “ subtraction, -	-	-	-	-	5	3
“ “ addition, -	-	-	-	-	9	3
Ignorant of arithmetic, -	-	-	-	-	41	
Total, -	-	-	-	-	66	52

In June, 1854, when the present buildings were first occupied by the white children, it was supposed that ample provision had been made for the comfortable accommodation, for many years, of our delinquent juvenile population.

At the beginning of 1854, we had but 280 children, and as the new buildings contained proper accommodations for 432, it was certainly a reasonable belief that liberal provision had been made for the wants of many years. This continued to be the case until 1864, when we commenced the year with 442 children, 10 more than we had separate sleeping apartments for.

This increase has continued, especially upon the male side, until the number of boys, at the present time, is 430, only two less than the entire number of rooms for both boys and girls, and an excess of 126 with respect to separate rooms for the boys. We have every reason to believe that this number will still continue to increase.

With reference to our present population, we are crowded in the school-rooms, in the dining-room, in the yards, and in the dormitories, where we are obliged to put a large number of the smaller children, two in a bed—a practice, with this class of children, that can only be justified by the necessities of the case.

This crowded condition is a serious interference with the health, morals, and intellectual improvement of the children, and this is more especially the case during the colder season of the year, when they are more confined within doors.

Ophthalmia and skin diseases, when once introduced into an institution, will always exist amongst so large a number confined within a too limited space.

As our buildings are entirely inadequate for present wants, and as the number of juvenile offenders is steadily on the increase, it is a matter of imperative necessity that additional buildings should be erected.

If, as is contemplated, buildings should be put up on the lot of ground adjoining the institution, on the north, for the colored children, we then, by their removal, should have ample accommodations for the white, besides affording us the opportunity of a better system of classification.

As the peculiar merit of the family system consists chiefly in dividing the children into small groups, or “families,” as they are called, we should be closely approximating towards it. A separation of the different classes of character, into at least four divisions of each sex, would of itself, aid materially in the work of reformation. A much more faithful and efficient supervision could also be exercised by the officers having them in charge.

As showing the increase of juvenile delinquency since 1854, we have nearly doubled the number under discipline since that period, without referring to hundreds of others who have not had the benefit of reformatory agencies, but have grown up to mature age, confirmed in the worst vices that afflict society.

Our late terrible civil war did more than wound, maim and slaughter our brave soldiers; it left its blighting effects upon hundreds of their poor children, thus greatly increasing the number of youthful offenders against the laws of God and man.

The mothers were left at home to take care of them, while the fathers were absent fighting the battles of their country. Dependent, in many cases, upon a limited and precarious support, they were forced to make use of the labor of their little ones to aid in providing food, clothing and shelter. The boys were obliged to go upon the streets to sell papers or blacken boots, and girls of a tender age, were sent out to sell tooth-picks, pins, needles, and other small articles.

The evil influences of this exposure upon the streets, soon developed themselves—the boys became petty thieves, and the girls, shameless and corrupt creatures. This we know to have been the sad condition of the children of many poor, unfortunate mothers, who did all in their power to keep their household together, away from the contamination of a street education, but stern necessity compelled them to make use of such labors to earn a livelihood.

Other mothers, to their shame be it said, owing to the absence of the paternal head, became dissipated, worthless women, corrupting by their own example, their children, and leading them into paths of infamy and vice.

Though the war increased the number of youthful offenders, yet we have always had in our city, a class of parents so unprincipled and debased themselves, that they do not permit their children to go to school, but require them to be upon the streets for the purpose of earning a little money, by carrying market baskets, running errands, selling papers, blackening boots, or gathering waste paper.

With the intemperate and vicious course of their parents constantly before them, and the evil influence of their associations upon the streets, it is not surprising that the children become corrupt and worthless.

Daily exposure upon the streets of our city, from morning until night, and frequently until late at night, of our youth, whether it be for business or pleasure, is one of the most prolific sources of juvenile delinquency. Here the seeds of vice are planted, and yield an abundant harvest in the utterance of wicked oaths, the commission of petty thefts, the exhibition of lewd conduct, and the drinking of intoxicating liquors.

Such are the fruits of street education, and if the wretched scholars are not checked in their career, we find them developing into daring burglars, skilful pickpockets, habitual drunkards, public prostitutes—scourges and pests to society.

That there should be a remedy for this growing evil, is evident to every philanthropic heart, and until this remedy is applied, there will be constant accessions to the number of juvenile offenders.

As the parents of many of these children will not take the proper measures to secure to them the advantages of our public system of instruction, the guardianship should be placed in those who will make suitable provision for these unfortunate ones. A judicious training of the youthful mind, and the formation of industrious habits, are the best aids to respectability and usefulness.

At the present time there are employed in our shops, 347 of the inmates. 143 are in the shoe shops, 102 in the box shops, 75 in the brush shop, and 27 in the smith shop. Their earnings for 1868, are \$19,502 41. As few of them, previous to their admission, were accustomed to regular, systematic labor, it becomes an important part of their education here to train them industrially. With very few exceptions they do their work cheerfully and well, and when they have attained some facility in the execution of it, they are moderately tasked, so as to be

able to finish it within the allotted time for labor. They then have the privilege of making overwork, for which they are paid, going into the yards for recreation, or getting a book from the library, to read.

A number of boys in the shoe shops, who were too old to be indentured, and having become proficient in their respective branches of the shoe business, were discharged. They now have steady employment at a very liberal compensation.

Printed circulars are sent yearly to those who have our children under indenture. They contain questions with respect to their obedience, honesty, truthfulness, industry, improvement at school, attendance upon religious worship, and health. These circulars are returned again, with the appropriate answer to each question. Many replies have been received, and it is a gratifying fact that they are generally of a most encouraging character. Extracts from them will be found appended to this report.

By direction of the Indenturing Committee, the Superintendent visited last fall the indentured children in Kent County, Delaware. Every one was found to be contented and happy. Their masters commended them highly for their good qualities, and we may reasonably expect that they will become useful and virtuous members of society. The conduct of the apprentices and the treatment of the masters, appeared to be unexceptionable.

The Superintendent also visited a number of the boys and girls indentured in Hunterdon County, New Jersey. With the exception of a few complaints, of a very trivial character, the children were doing well—satisfied with their homes, and their masters satisfied with them. These visits were very acceptable to both masters and apprentices, and they hope that they will occur more frequently than has been the case for several years past.

We are under renewed obligations to the Clergy, who have so kindly visited us upon the Sabbath, and addressed our children

upon subjects pertaining to their highest interests. We trust that the lessons of religious truths inculcated, will sink deep into their hearts, and become the controlling principles of their lives.

The Sabbath schools are under the efficient superintendence of the warm-hearted friend of the children, William P. Morrison, who, for many years past, has felt the deepest interest in their moral and religious condition. To Mr. M. and his earnest and faithful assistants, we are under especial obligations for their labor of love.

We are indebted to Mr. Morrison and several other gentlemen, for the delivery upon Tuesday evenings, of a series of lectures in a familiar style, on scientific subjects, which highly interested the children, and added to their store of knowledge. To Mr. Theodore Oves, for so kindly instructing the boys in vocal music, we tender our thanks.

To the Board of Managers and the various Committees, we are under obligations for their valued advice and counsel.

Invoking the Divine blessing upon the Institution and all its interests,

I remain, very respectfully,

JESSE K. McKEEVER,

Superintendent.

January 1, 1869.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

To the Managers of the House of Refuge.

The Superintendent of the Colored Department respectfully reports, that the number admitted and discharged from January 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869, is as follows :

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Committed by Magistrates of Philadelphia County, - - - - -	40	12	52
Committed by Courts of Delaware County, - - - - -	3		3
“ “ Chester “ - - - - -	2		2
“ “ Lancaster “ - - - - -	2		2
“ “ Huntingdon “ - - - - -	1		1
“ “ Cumberland “ - - - - -	1		1
“ “ Blair “ - - - - -	1		1
Returned by masters, - - - - -	5	3	8
Returned voluntarily, - - - - -	2	1	3
	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 73
<i>Discharged.</i>			
Indentured, - - - - -	30	15	45
Returned to relatives, - - - - -	20	5	25
By Examining Judges, - - - - -	1	1	2
Sent to Almshouse, - - - - -		1	1
Returned to master, - - - - -	1		1
Discharged, - - - - -	1	6	7
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 81
Remaining in this Department Jan. 1, 1869,	89	29	118

46 were committed on complaint, and by request of their parents or nearest relatives.

Those committed were born as follows :

In Philadelphia, 36 ; other counties of Pennsylvania, 20 ; New Jersey, 5 ; Delaware, 5 ; Virginia, 4 ; North Carolina, 2. Total, 73.

The average age of boys when admitted was $12\frac{1}{2}$ years; girls, 13 years.

The average number of inmates through the year was 90 boys and 35 girls.

The greatest number at any one time was 92 boys and 42 girls.

WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Amount of labor in the wire shop, -	\$1,907 69
“ “ box shop, -	1,044 88
Amount of labor in the shoe shop, by shoes supplied both White and Colored Departments, - - - -	\$4,021 62
To leather, shoe-findings and overseer's wages, - - - - -	2,900 65
	<hr/> 1,120 97
Total, - - - - -	<hr/> \$4,073 54

WORK DONE BY GIRLS.

Striped shirts, - - - - -	304
Flannel “ - - - - -	60
Pants, - - - - -	110
Jackets, - - - - -	86
Suspenders (pairs), - - - - -	100
Boys' aprons, - - - - -	143
Girls' “ - - - - -	54
Dresses, - - - - -	137
Under garments, - - - - -	46
Sheets, - - - - -	30

Pillow cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Towels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Stand covers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Curtains,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Bed ticks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Pillow “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Towels (officers’),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Pillow cases “	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Table cloths,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Napkins,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Garters (pairs),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116
Handkerchiefs hemmed,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Stockings “ (pairs),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236
Book bag,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Flannel skirts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Carpet rags cut (lbs.),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Bed spreads (officers),	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6

EXPENDITURES FOR COLORED DEPARTMENT FOR 1868.

Salaries and wages, - - - - - \$4,077 95

Provisions.

Beef for officers,	-	3,768 lbs.,	\$170 98
“ inmates,	-	15,682 lbs.,	1,372 69
Mutton “	-	400 lbs.,	34 08
Suet and Pork,	-	1,738 lbs.,	219 47
Ham and sausage,	-	706 lbs.,	148 09
Fish, -	-	-	49 91
Wheat flour	-	34,325 lbs.,	1,853 56
Corn Meal,	-	2,754 lbs.,	338 18
Beans and Hominy,	-	4,240 lbs.,	216 37
Potatoes, -	-	570 bush.,	513 73
Turnips and cabbage,	-	-	105 38
Coffee, -	-	835 lbs.,	105 07
Tea, -	-	91 lbs.,	84 20

Carried forward,	-	-	\$5,511 71	\$4,077 95
------------------	---	---	------------	------------

Brought forward, - - -	\$5,511 71	\$4,077 95
Sugar, - - - 1.072 lbs.,	162 07	
Milk, - - - 2,891 qts.,	208 83	
Butter, - - - 383 lbs.,	241 19	
Apples, - - -	11 00	
Molasses, - - - 929 Galls.,	345 56	
Lard, - - - -	11 42	
Salt, - - - -	8 25	
Vinegar, - - - -	26 91	
Marketing, - - -	185 32	
	<hr/>	6,712 26

Clothing.

Kerseys, - - -	\$152 87	
Jeans, - - -	146 98	
Cutting garments, - 54	2 70	
Calico, - - -	295 00	
Stripe, - - - 735 yds.,	156 29	
Muslin, - - - 447 yds.,	89 17	
Flannel, - - - 120 yds.,	42 09	
Boys' caps, - - - 12 doz.,	87 00	
Boys' shoes, - - - 133 pairs,	303 30	
Girls' " - - - 93 "	200 35	
Repaired " - - - 464 "	299 00	
Stockings, - - - 14 doz.,	34 00	
Trimmings, - - -	126 38	
	<hr/>	1,965 13

Furniture.

Matting, oil-cloth and door mats, -	\$73 63	
Hardware, locks and blacksmithing,	68 24	
Tinware, - - - - -	142 79	
Woodenware, - - - - -	17 25	
Queensware, - - - - -	37 82	
Bedding, - - - - -	357 11	
Brushes and brooms, &c., - - -	75 30	
	<hr/>	772 14
Carried forward, - - - -		<hr/> \$13,527 48

Brought forward, - - - \$13,527 48

Repairs.

Lumber, - - - - -	\$83 12	
Brickwork, - - - - -	122 23	
Plumbing and gas-fitting, - - -	272 97	
Steam-fitting, - - - - -	243 13	
Hardware, - - - - -	16 42	
Paint, oil, glass, putty, &c., - -	85 64	
Heaters, stoves, iron, &c., - -	72 10	
	<hr/>	895 61

Fuel and Light.

Coal and wood, - - - -	\$1,068 30	
Gas and candles, - - - -	411 54	
	<hr/>	1,479 84

Infirmity, and other expenses.

Physicians' services, - - - -	\$100 00	
Medicines, dentistry, &c., - -	91 17	
Books and stationery, - - - -	191 66	
Soap and starch, - - 3,014 lbs.,	271 10	
Combs, - - - - -	13 20	
Bringing subjects and sending them away,	64 06	
Postage and revenue stamps, - -	27 13	
Gardens and hauling, - - - -	64 36	
Pepper, - - - - -	9 50	
Sundries, - - - - -	141 89	
Water rent, - - - - -	70 00	
	<hr/>	1,044 07

Total, - - - - - \$16,947 00

General Expenses.

Of the expenses of both White and Colored Departments, for salary of Agent, rent of Managers' room and office, printing of Annual Report, &c., there is chargeable to Colored Department, - - - - - \$1,134 25

Wages of Bakers, Carpenter and Coachman, including board, - - - - - 796 00

\$1,930 25

REPORT OF BOYS' SCHOOL, COLORED DEPARTMENT, FOR THE
YEAR 1868.

Number in attendance, January 1, 1868,	-	-	-	-	85
“ admitted during the year,	-	-	-	-	57
“ discharged “ “ “	-	-	-	-	53
“ now in attendance,	-	-	-	-	89

The following table shows the comparative attainments of those admitted and discharged :

					<i>When admitted</i>	<i>When discharged.</i>
Could read well,	-	-	-	-	1	18
“ “ tolerably,	-	-	-	-	5	19
“ “ poorly,	-	-	-	-	7	13
“ “ monosyllables,	-	-	-	-	16	1
Knew the alphabet only,	-	-	-	-	4	2
Knew not the alphabet,	-	-	-	-	24	
					<hr/> 57	<hr/> 53
Could write a plain hand,	-	-	-	-	1	15
“ “ legibly,	-	-	-	-	5	26
“ “ poorly,	-	-	-	-	10	3
“ “ name only,	-	-	-	-	11	7
Could not write,	-	-	-	-	30	2
					<hr/> 57	<hr/> 53
Could cipher in fractions,	-	-	-	-		2
“ “ in reduction,	-	-	-	-	1	3
“ “ through primary rules,	-	-	-	-	2	6
“ “ in multiplication,	-	-	-	-	4	24
“ “ in addition and subtraction,	-	-	-	-	16	14
Knew nothing of arithmetic,	-	-	-	-	34	4
					<hr/> 57	<hr/> 53

GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Number in attendance, January 1, 1868,	-	-	-	39
“ admitted during the year,	-	-	-	18
“ discharged “ “ “	-	-	-	28
“ now in attendance,	-	-	-	29

The following table shows the comparative attainments of those admitted and discharged:

	<i>When admitted.</i>	<i>When discharged.</i>
Could read well, - - - - -	1	18
“ “ tolerably, - - - - -	5	6
“ “ easy lessons, - - - - -	11	4
Knew alphabet only, - - - - -		
Did not know alphabet, - - - - -	1	
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 28
Could write well, - - - - -		17
“ “ legibly, - - - - -	5	9
“ “ name only, - - - - -	1	2
“ not write, - - - - -	12	
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 28
Could cipher in fractions, - - - - -		7
“ “ through primary rules, - - - - -		8
“ “ in multiplication, - - - - -	4	4
“ “ in addition and subtraction, - - - - -	3	9
Ignorant of arithmetic, - - - - -	11	
	<hr/> 18	<hr/> 28

It has again become my duty to submit a statement of the operations of this Department, during the year 1868. It will be noticed that each expenditure is carefully given in detail, so that all may perceive at a glance, the amount expended for the various requirements of the institution.

In the latter part of June, Mr. Frederick Zaiss, who for several years carried on the manufacture of match-boxes, giving employment to all the boys under twelve years of age, suspended operations with us. Since that time we have had an average of thirty boys unemployed. This is a matter of regret, for our experience in connection with the institution has taught us the necessity, as well as the great value of industrial employment as an element of reformation. I am convinced that employment, for the younger portion of our inmates, ought to be had, and that it would be a good investment in the matter of reformation, irrespective of its pecuniary results. There is little doubt that many who are sent to us for discipline, may justly charge their parents or guardians with neglect to inculcate and enforce the great lesson, that "Idleness is the parent of vice and misery." To a great extent, the indolence and worthlessness of manhood are attributable to the neglect of proper, suitable and congenial employment in youth.

That our system of apprenticeship still commends itself to the farmer and mechanic, is evinced by the steady and increasing demand for our inmates.

We have at present, about one hundred and seventy boys and girls indentured to good masters, who are now contributing something to the general wealth; and at the same time, are gaining for themselves a commendable respectability in the esteem of the community. It is a matter of importance that the greatest possible number of boys be placed under proper indenture, and taught the trade of their choice. Our mechanics and manufacturers, offering liberal wages, look anxiously around for skilled labor. They often look in vain. For a pernicious idea of soft unsoiled hands, fills the empty heads and silly minds of youth, and carries them into avenues of business already crowded, where the merest pittance of compensation can be obtained. We think that the poorer classes need to be better instructed in regard to the dignity of labor, then there would be fewer candidates for discipline in Houses of Refuge, and the

youth and vigor of our population would not, as is so frequently the case, be compelled to learn trades in penitentiaries.

Believing that every household has an atmosphere peculiarly its own—whether moral or immoral—which every member must necessarily inhale, and which will enter into their nature with its tendencies for good or for evil, and knowing that whatever the laws of our institution, whatever its maxims, whatever its current of thought, will in a greater or less degree be reproduced in our youth, we have striven to conform to the Higher Law, so as to inculcate as far as human instrumentality can inculcate, that elevated and comprehensive rule given us by the Great Teacher Himself. “Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself.” By persevering effort and humble, yet confident reliance on Divine assistance, we have already had rich reward for all our care and labor, in seeing so many—even among the most unpromising subjects—begin here, and when away, continue to lead lives of virtue, honesty and piety. In carrying on this work of cultivating the heart, we are not unmindful of our obligations to those excellent friends of the institution, who have not been deterred by the heat of summer nor the cold of winter, from bringing to us the messages of “Good News.” How cheerfully, how ably, and how hopefully these chapel and Sunday-school exercises have been maintained, is best known to those of us who have been present at them, and by Him who has said, “Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethern, ye have done it unto me.”

Our inmates have enjoyed an unusual degree of good health during the year. Not a death has occurred since October, 1867, and there have been very few cases requiring active medical treatment.

Mr. R. K. Hendrixson, formerly Assistant Superintendent, resigned in September last. He was faithful and conscientious in the discharge of every duty, and bears with him our best wishes for his future prosperity.

Mr. J. R. Brown succeeded Mr. H., and so far, has proved a competent, energetic and reliable officer. The teachers generally, have been successful in their beneficent work, and deserve your favorable consideration.

We are indebted to Charles Wheeler, Esq., and other benevolent gentlemen, for a full supply of different Sunday-school papers.

Praying that the author of all good may supplement our work by graving deeper the lines which our feeble hands have begun,

I remain, very respectfully,

J. HOOD LAVERTY,

Superintendent.

January 1, 1869.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS OF LETTERS, WRITTEN BY THOSE TO WHOM FORMER INMATES HAVE BEEN INDENTURED, ARE A FEW OF THE MANY FAVORABLE ANSWERS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

RELATIVE TO BOYS IN THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

C. H. seems well satisfied. He has no disposition to ramble about, but has now new desires for church privileges. I rejoice with him and you on this good undertaking, and hope that he will be faithful to the end. I have raised several boys, and I think he will make the most useful of them. He will make a first-rate farmer, and when free, will command the highest wages.

P. B. is out west. He writes to me that all the farmers in the neighborhood want him. He is offered \$30 a month to be boss farmer. He is the first boy I got from your Institution, and I think that C. H. is as good a boy, if not better.

W. C. is very well satisfied with his place, and I am much pleased with him. He is improving at his trade, and seems to be anxious to learn it thoroughly. His moral qualities are good.

I now inform you of the habits and improvement of R. G., now in my employ. He is enjoying very good health—has not been sick an hour since he has been with me. Has been very obedient to my commands; has been honest in all his ways. I never caught him telling a falsehood; in short he has been a good boy; takes an interest in his work, and has improved. I think he will grow up to be a wise and useful man.

W. H. has been obedient, honest and truthful. He is very industrious, and has improved in his employment. He is a good

boy. He desires me to tell you that he has a good home, and likes it very much. He sends his best respects to you and all the boys.

J. W. is an excellent, steady lad, and gives us little or no trouble in any way. His sight being defective, hinders greatly his advancement in school learning, but with the aid of glasses, it is now improved, though it will unfit him for most mechanical employments. If he should continue as heretofore, I desire to do well by him, and shall put him, if possible, in a way to do well for himself.

J. McD. is perfectly honest, is a trusty boy, and very careful about my interests. He is industrious, and has made reasonable progress in learning the business. His health has been excellent.

I think much of W. S. He is always willing to try to learn anything I wish him to. He says he likes his home, and he thinks it is a much better one than he ever had before. He is a good boy, and is much thought of by my friends, for his good manners.

E. A. is a good, smart boy, and we all like him very much; we have no fault to find with him.

With P. M. I am much pleased. I think he will make a sober and industrious man, if he lives. His health has been good; has not had a day's sickness since he has been with me.

H. C. was kept at school from January, 1866, until March, 1868; he had $2\frac{1}{2}$ years' schooling previously. He is now engaged on the steam propeller, in the capacity of second engineer, a choice of his own making. He will call to see you in a few days.

H. K. is an excellent boy. He is honest and truthful, and with respect to his industry and improvement in his work, I can find no fault with him. He has been sick but two days during the past year.

RELATIVE TO WHITE GIRLS.

It affords us much pleasure to answer your questions about M. G., in the affirmative. She is with us yet; is doing well, and is in good health and spirits. She will be free the 26th of next March, and is fully competent to make her living anywhere. I think she will stay a while with us after she is free. She attends the evening church and Sabbath-school, and was one of four that took prizes of Bibles for memorizing the catechism.

We have so far been very much pleased with C. C. She has done remarkably well, better than we anticipated, and if she should continue to improve, will make a smart and valuable girl. You would be surprised at her change of appearance. When we took her she was rather delicate, now she has rosy cheeks, and is a perfect picture of health.

As you want a fuller account of A. B., it affords me pleasure to say that she is diligent, obedient and truthful, and gives entire satisfaction. She is decidedly the best one I have had from you.

We have had four girls from your Institution, and the present one, M. S., is the most intelligent, kind and obliging. She has often remarked that if a boy or girl left the House of Refuge unreformed, then there was no hope for them, as in her estimation, there was no place equal to it for moral and religious instruction.

I really feel surprised that such a girl as M. M. appears to be, should ever have been an inmate of your Institution. I do

not think she has been understood by her friends. So far she has been an excellent girl in every respect.

S. M. has generally been obedient, and is, I believe, strictly honest. She sometimes deviates from the truth. We heard that you were visiting the girls from the Refuge, in the neighborhood of Mount Airy, and feel sorry that you did not get to see us. Her father was up, and staid several days, and appeared to be glad that his daughter was getting along so well.

LETTERS RELATIVE TO COLORED BOYS.

It is a pleasure to inform you that T. G. has been a very good boy, and seems to be very happy and contented. I have never had a more industrious boy, and he is improving very rapidly. He has been very obedient, and has no desire to seek companionship with idle boys, nor stray from home on any pretence whatever. Has regularly attended church and Sabbath-school, and has improved in learning. His health could not have been better.

T. B. has improved very much in every respect; is industrious and very apt to learn, and I think, will be a good, smart boy. Has attended church at intervals, but has been very regular in attending Sabbath-school. His health has been good and he has grown considerable.

E. B. is, in many respects, a good boy; is industrious and seems to be very even in his disposition. He likes his place and will doubtless remain with me the full term of his apprenticeship. He has improved in his learning, and I expect to keep him at school through the winter.

I am very well satisfied with J. W., and the only serious drawback is his health, but I think this is improving. Had it not been for this, I am sure I could have given you a better

account of his improvement in his studies and employment. He is quite as willing and as intelligent in the discharge of his duties as could be expected of a boy of his age. I like him very much, and I think he is happy and contented.

I believe L. B. to be strictly honest and truthful; he is somewhat forgetful, but as a general thing yields a ready and willing obedience to my commands. He has not improved in his duties as much as I think he might have, but I am pleased with him, and am satisfied he will do better. He attends Sabbath-school regularly, and his teacher speaks very highly of him. Has had religious instruction at home, and for one of his age has clear views of Gospel truths.

Your favor of the 17th inst. was received, and I am happy to inform you that W. B. M. has given entire satisfaction so far. He is attached to us, and likes his place very much, and has done fully as well as I had expected. He takes pleasure in attending church, and seems to give serious heed to religious instruction. He has not been unwell an hour since he has been with me.

T. M. has improved somewhat in his duties, and has given general satisfaction. I have had no cause to question his honesty, and I have found him generally careful to speak the truth. He goes to school, and I think, tries to make some advancement. I have good grounds for thinking he will continue to improve.

I have found C. A. to be an honest, truthful and industrious boy, and has made very fair improvement in his employment. I am pleased with him, and have no doubt but that I shall be able to give a favorable report of him each year.

When J. J. first came to live with me, he appeared to be somewhat delicate, but his health has been improving, and he is now quite hearty. I have every reason to believe him to be strictly

honest and truthful. He has been all I could ask, and with proper training I know he will turn out well.

W. H. S. has made some improvement, and I can give favorable replies to all your inquiries concerning him. He has been so far an honest, trustworthy boy, and will doubtless, keep up the good reputation he has gained. He does not appear to be religiously inclined, yet attends church and Sabbath-school very regularly.

C. H. B. has been a tolerably fair boy, and there is but one fault that I can find in him, and that is he is not as industrious as I would like, but in this particular he will improve as he has already given evidenee. He is obedient, honest and truthful, and will do credit to himself. He is very regular and punctual in his attendance at church, and seems to take an interest in it.

I like R. C. very much; I have found him honest and generally careful to tell the truth. He is industrious, and gets along very well with his work. He seems to have a good disposition, and is contented. He attends church, Sunday-school and day-school; has had good health, and grows rapidly.

LETTERS RELATIVE TO COLORED GIRLS.

A. B. is a very good girl, and we have great confidence in her, often leaving her in charge of the house and the smaller children. We have never known her to interfere or meddle with any thing she should not. We like her well, and she seems to be as happy and contented as one could wish. She has enjoyed very good health.

C. F. has been generally very obedient, possessing a very docile disposition. She is ever ready to do all she can, and seems anxious to please us. She is at all times honest and truthful, and we entertain bright hopes for her future career.

She does not seem to think seriously of the necessity of a change of heart, but attends church statedly. Her health has been excellent.

In reference to your inquiries concerning S. D., I would state that we like her very much, and she has given satisfaction in every particular. She has been very industrious, and seems anxious to improve in her household duties. She has not attended church regularly, as it is very inconvenient, owing to the distance.

E. W. has improved very much in her duties, she being of an industrious turn. She has always been very obedient, and we believe, honest, and careful to speak the truth. We have sent her to school, and she seems very fond of her books, and no doubt she has made some advancement in her education. She attends church, and takes much interest in the exercises.

E. B. is doing very well, and has improved very much, particularly in speaking the truth at all times. She learns her business readily, and is very attentive to it. We have found her obedient, honest and respectful at all times. She attends the Presbyterian Church regularly, but manifests no particular interest in the subject of religion.

Since M. H. has been with us, she has learned to do house-work very well, and we have no cause of complaint, for without exception we have found her honest, truthful and obedient. She goes to school, and seems to learn very fast.

FORM OF A LEGACY OR DEVISE.

I do give, devise, and bequeath to the HOUSE OF REFUGE,
their successors and assigns

Fifty dollars a Life Subscription.

Two dollars an Annual Subscription.

Subscriptions and Donations will be received by any of the
Managers, or by either of the Superintendents.

DONATIONS.

L. A. Godey, Esq., Ladies' Book, &c.

T. S. Arthur, Esq., Home Magazine (2 copies.)

C. J. Peterson, Esq., Saturday Evening Post (2 copies).

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHERE A
CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PROSECUTING
OFFICER OF THE COUNTY.

County, ss.

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof have been made to us
President Judge of the Court
of Common Pleas of the County aforesaid, and
one of the Associate Judges of the said Court,
by the prosecuting officer of the said
County, that an infant, aged
is *unmanageable* [or a *vagrant*, as the case may be], and has no
parent or guardian capable and willing to restrain, manage, and
take proper care of such infant, and that the future welfare of
said infant requires that should be placed under the care

and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge : we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, have carefully examined the said complaint to us, in the presence of the complainant and infant complained of ; and we do adjudge the said infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge ; and do transmit, hereto annexed, to the said Managers, the testimony taken before us on which our adjudication is founded, the said testimony having been taken under *oath* [or *affirmation*] of the witnesses, and in the presence of the party complained of. And we do commit the said infant to the custody of the said Managers.

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHERE A CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR NEXT FRIEND.

County, ss.

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof have been made to us
President Judge of the Court
of Common Pleas in and for the County aforesaid, and
an Associate Judge of the said Court,
by the *parent* [*guardian* or *next*
friend, as the case may be], of an
infant, aged that said infant is unman-
ageable, and beyond the control of the complainant, and that
the future welfare of the said infant requires that should
be placed under the care and guardianship of the Managers of
the House of Refuge ; we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts
of Assembly, in such case made and provided, have carefully
examined the said complaint to us, in the presence of the complain-
ant and infant complained of ; and we do adjudge the said infant
to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of the said
Managers of the House of Refuge ; and do transmit, hereto
annexed, to the said Managers, the testimony taken before us,

on which our adjudication is founded, the said testimony having been taken under *oath* [or *affirmation*] of the witness, and in the presence of the party complained of. And we do commit the said infant to the custody of the said Managers.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions for _____ *County.*
 THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA Of _____ Sessions, 18
vs. { Indictment,
 { Plea, Not Guilty.
 { Verdict, Guilty.

I DO CERTIFY that it is the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions of _____ County, that the above named _____, aged _____ years, who was duly convicted of _____ on the _____ day of _____ Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and _____ is a suitable subject for "THE HOUSE OF REFUGE," and that he was duly committed by the said Court to the custody and guardianship of the Managers of the said House of Refuge.

Witness my hand and seal of the said Court at
 this _____ day of _____ Anno Domini one thousand
 eight hundred and _____



